

Today's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and ports on the YANGTZE.)
THE Company's Steamship

"TAISANG."
Captain R. V. Anderson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1895. 1944

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"LYEEMOON."
Captain G. Heummann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1895. 1950

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA."
Captain Cass, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1895. 1919

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1895. 1952

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"FIDELITY."
Captain J. Niven, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOPKINS, CUMMING & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1895. 1953

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.
LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSELS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. 127

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY

is fitted with the latest improved machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the strictest care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Samples when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER

Intimations.

SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATERS, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895. 15

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 9th July, under the heading "Imperial Poker at Peking," discusses the details of the little game played in the northern capital by France, Germany, Russia and China—with England sitting out in the cold and an unconcerned spectator—for the supreme control of China and Chinese affairs for the next generation, and for the loans, railway concessions, contracts for arms and other incidental profits to be made out of the game. It traces the vicissitudes of the game and the combinations that threatened at different times to win, but gives the Pool eventually to Russia, not on her "hand" but on the strength of a big bluff. It would seem as if Russia had won the game, had bluffed off Japan, had raised France and Germany until they could stand the strain no longer, and had seen China—pay. She has only chips not money in the pool. Will Russia be much the better off for her victory? We doubt it, but it is useless to discuss the question till we know more, and no one seems able to afford us any definite information. There is no news from Peking or Tientsin and still less information to be obtained from Europe through Reuters, and yet if the loan were definitely settled and the terms and the security arranged to the satisfaction of all the parties immediately concerned, something should have been published and something made known by this time.

Latest news from Korea is not reassuring, and no one is able to say how that unfortunate kingdom is to be dealt with. Whether it is to be left entirely alone to recover or die as Fate may direct, or fall again into Chinese hands—a fate worse than death—or are the Japanese to have control, or Russia, or is there to be a joint guarantee and a joint control? In Korea there is nothing but misery and confusion, faction fighting with faction for power, minister succeeding minister, only to be set aside himself in his turn. How will it all end? This is the question of the hour.

Japan seems to have entirely withdrawn from the strife. Her Minister is in Peking apparently unconcerned about the indemnity, or the loan, or the contests between the would-be lenders. He is there to negotiate and work out the practical results of his nation's victories, in the shape of a commercial treaty. In Japan, they are getting home the fruits of their victories in captured ships, guns and stores, reorganizing their army, filling up their magazines, planning the immediate enlargement of their navy and, as one of the leading papers puts it, putting before themselves, as the standard to be aimed at, a fleet equal to a contest with England! That is a large order, but they may manage it. Their population falls little short of that of the United Kingdom and they are pushing their way steadily forward as a manufacturing people and as owners of ships and steamers. In their country there are all the elements of maritime greatness.

We publish in another column an article taken from the *Yokohama Box of Curios* giving the impression produced on the mind of an active American man of business by a visit to Japan and an investigation of its industries. He had visited India, China and Japan, and on his return to his own country embodied some of his experiences in a lecture. He was amazed at the energy and ability with which the Japanese have thrown themselves into the manufacturing world and at the skill displayed by them in all branches of work and by the abnormal cheapness of labour. He is of opinion that in twenty years Japan will be the leader of the Orient and one of the strongest nations in the world. We agree.

Does any one suppose that if Hongkong belonged to the Japanese, and was held by them as it is held by England as a free port, that there would be only one wharf at which passengers can land or embark and that so small that only two steam-launches can get alongside at a time. It is a disgrace to the Government of Hongkong that in this harbour, with its enormous shipping and its busy steam-launch traffic, that there should be only one wharf. The scene at the so-called New Pedder's Wharf every evening is very creditable. Bathing parties cannot get away under half-an-hour for want of proper accommodation. Old Pedder's Wharf was barely sufficient for ordinary traffic when at its best; when it had to be closed and some substitute provided it might have been remembered that for two years at least, if not for three, it will be impossible to reconstruct the old Wharf, and the new pier should have been made at least as large as the old one. If it is half the size, that is as much as it is. There is plenty of spare timber about. Contractors by the dozen, labour in plenty, officers in the

Public Works Department sufficient in number for a colony five times the size; then why cannot the Murray Pier be improved and extended beyond the line of the sea-wall and thrown open to the public at the earliest possible moment?

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 16th.
One hundred and sixty-two Unionists and seventeen Liberals have been returned to date. The Unionists have gained twenty and the Liberals two seats.
One Labour and eight Irish members have also been returned.
Daily, the dynamite, who is now in Portland jail, has been returned for Limerick.
Mr. Stanley, the explorer, has been elected for Lambeth.
The Right Hon. Shaw-Lefevre (Bradford Central) Mr. Wm. Sproston Calce (the too-total Member for Bradford East) and the Right Hon. Jacob Bright (Manchester, S.W.) have been defeated.

(From Japanese Papers.)

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

THE QUEEN ASSERTING HER POWER.

SEOUL, July 17th.

The Queen attempted to arrest Home Minister Pak Yong-hyo last night, and the latter escaped to Chemulpo. Was Minister Sin Kwon-keep the newly-trained troops under him. The Japanese advisers to the Korean Government have assembled in the Japanese Legation and are consulting on the situation.

PRINCE PAK CHARGED WITH TREASON.

SEOUL, July 17th.

The Queen having attempted to arrest Pak Yong-hyo on suspicion of treason (the evidence is said to be in the King's hands) the latter got wind of the fact and fled to Chemulpo, probably to take refuge in Japan. Two men of Pak's party have been arrested.

LATE.

Last night the Cabinet Ministers except Pak Yong-hyo and Soh Kwang-pil were summoned to the Palace, and Pak Yong-hyo was suddenly deprived of his office. An order for arresting Pak Yong-hyo on suspicion of treason was given to the Police Board. Pak fled to Chemulpo this morning, and will thence escape to Japan. With regard to the charge of treason numerous reports of detectives are in the King's hands. Statements of a Japanese, Sasaki Tomes, by name, form the principal documents. Sin Kwon-keep and Yi Yun-nyong have been dismissed, and An Hyung-yun appointed Police Commissioner.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4.15 p.m.

THE July Sessions commence at the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning with four cases on the calendar.

H.M.S. *Tamar* has arrived in Aden and may be expected to arrive here about the 8th proximo.

The *Tamar* comes to relieve the old *Victor Emmanuel*.

H.M.S. *Rainbow* will proceed to Amoy to-morrow afternoon. The climate of Formosa has had a bad effect on our "jolly tars" and we are sorry to hear that in addition to the members of the *Rainbow's* crew taken to Hospital yesterday a few more were to-day removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at Wanchai.

THE second round in the Billiard Handicap at the Victoria Hotel will be played in a few days, when we purpose giving the scores and results in full. The handicap at the Hongkong Hotel commenced last night, when Mr. Klinghorn beat Mr. Marteo by 93 points, and Mr. Forrance beat Mr. Lang by 93 points out of 300 up.

THE Shanghai *Sinpo* asserts that the Viceroy Chang memorialised recently on behalf of T'ang Chin-sung, ex-President of the Formosa Republic, requesting permission for him to go up to Peking for an audience. The Emperor, however, does not want to see the ex-President and orders T'ang to retire from the public service.

At the Magistrate's this morning a private of the Rifle Brigade was fined \$5 for being drunk and disorderly, and a private of the Royal Marines was fined \$10 for disorderly conduct in a *maison de plaisir*, and was also ordered to pay \$30 to a young lady whom he had seriously annoyed by breaking her furniture, and otherwise behaving in a grossly offensive and most reprehensible manner.

MEMORABILIA.

To-morrow, the 18th July, recalls:—

In 1812 the Blockade of the Grand Canal by the British Fleet;

In 1880 a terrible earthquake in Manila causing a loss of 10 lives and an estimated damage to property over \$1,000,000;

In 1885 the signing in London of the Additional Article to the *Shanghai Convention*.

NEWS has reached us that Mr. Harry Stanley, of "Stanley Africa" renown, with his re-organised opera troupe, will open a brief season in Calcutta on the 15th of August. He will then make a tour through Burma, and the Straits Settlements, and come on to Hongkong and then "tour" the coast ports of China and Japan. Mr. Harry Stanley has recently had very bad luck and we are, we believe, echoing the sentiment of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance when we say we hope he will achieve immense success in India and meet with a hearty reception in the Straits Settlements and, in fact, throughout the Far East.

It is reported, the Japanese troops at the town of Makung in the Pescadores are disconcerted to foreigners who happen to go ashore there when their vessels seek shelter in that fine harbour, than a useful purpose may be served by the matter being brought to the notice of the Japanese authorities at Tsushima. There can be no excuse for offensive remarks, and the adoption of an overbearing attitude towards a few foreigners who from motives of curiosity only visit the city of Makung is reprehensible. Such visitors, up to the present time at all events, have been seafaring men so the excuse that it is supposed they call there to "write up" the Japanese can't be used as a plea of justification.

News reached here this afternoon from London on the effect that H. & S. Bank shares have gone up 10/- per share and now stand at £43.101.

It is stated in a Tokyo paper that the Japanese Government have spent up to date about 200,000 yen in expenses connected with the *Chikuma-Raven* case.

An anti-Christian outbreak has occurred at Pingyang, a China inland Mission station 100 miles south of Wenchow. The native converts have had their houses and property destroyed.

Mr. HAMAZU Saburo, who did yeoman's service for his country in Korea a few years ago and is a brilliant English scholar and able diplomat, has been appointed Japanese Consul at Cebu and proceeds to his post on the 20th inst.

The city of Makung in the Pescadores is in possession of the Japanese, and nearly all the Chinese have left. This city is surrounded by a wall which is entirely built of coral, and the houses are also made of the same material. On the 5th instant, when the *Thales* called in there, there were in Makung 1,800 Japanese, mostly soldiers, two Japanese men-of-war, five torpedo-boats and five Japanese transports.

ACCORDING to the report of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Union, published in the Japanese *Official Gazette*, there were forty-eight spinning establishments running in Japan in May last. The aggregate number of spindles of these mills, exclusive of those of slight where work was suspended, or from which returns were not received in time, was 532,419, the yarn produced was 1,572,104 *hwan*, the cotton consumed 1,264,363 *hwan*, and the price of yarn per bale averaged yen 81.30.

MR. T. COWAN, *Times* war correspondent it is, we understand, going to be the guest of the evening at a dinner to be given by the President, and Council of the "Odd Volumes" at the Mount Austin Hotel prior to the meeting of the Society at which he will deliver a lecture on the China-Japan war on Friday evening. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside at the dinner and at the meeting in question and there will doubtless be a record making of the "O.V's."

THE ratpayers of Hongkong, thanks to Dr. J. J. Canille and a few public-spirited residents, will have an opportunity of recording their votes on the side of one or other of the Great British political parties at the General Elections now in progress. Ballot boxes will be placed on Friday and Saturday in the local Clubs and the leading hotels and stores, and tentatively districts special boxes will be forwarded to enable all Britons to cast their votes. Messrs. Playfair, Pollock and McCallum have consented to act as scrutineers and all the ratpayers have to do is to trot along and vote like men, forgetting for the moment that they are in a Crown Colony where popular representation and constitutional government are practically non-existent.

MR. FREDERICK VILKERS, the famous war correspondent and artist, gave the first of a series of lectures at Adelaide on the 26th ultimo. At a banquet at which he was subsequently entertained by the officers of the Military Club, he expressed his sorrow at the apparent dwindling away of the Colonial Defence Forces. He believed that England was bound to become involved in a war with Russia sooner or later, despite the present professions of amity and flatter about an *entente*, and whenever that event occurred Russia's first step in all probability would be a tank movement in the direction of Australia. In his opinion such a colony should spare no effort to preserve a permanent defence force sufficiently powerful to successfully resist the efforts of any foe to effect a landing.

THE inquiry into the cause of the death of a Chinaman who was found lying in a side channel near McGregor Barracks on the 29th June, was resumed this morning at the Magistrate's. Inspector Bullin, who was recalled, said he could produce no further evidence and that he could not find anybody able to identify the Chinese Police constable, who, as deposed by some witnesses, had struck the deceased. A Chinese boatman gave evidence to the effect that he saw a Chinese constable strike the deceased, but could not identify the man. Mr. Wodehouse found that death was caused by a rupture of the spleen occasioned by a fall or blow said to have been administered to the deceased by a Chinese constable, not identified, but the evidence thereof was too unsatisfactory to be deemed reliable.

TWENTY-FOUR fresh cases of cholera occurred at Kobe on the 6th inst., and sixteen on the 7th instant.

MR. HISAMIZU SABURO, Japanese Consul at Chefoo; Mr. Alex. Marke, Honorary Consul for Japan at Melbourne, now on a visit to Japan, and Dr. Grassmann, late of the Imperial University, who left Japan for home on the 13th inst., had audience of "M. the Emperor of Japan on the 6th instant.

A RECENT special from Washington to the *New York Herald* is to the effect that "China has become a land of promise to many Americans. Believing that Japan's work has cleared the way for the advance of civilization into the Celestial empire, numbers of citizens of the United States propose going to China to obtain the first benefits which will undoubtedly follow the opening of the Celestial empire to the world. Both the State and Navy Departments have received applications from Americans, who announce their intention to emigrate to distant Asia. The applications request that their authors be furnished with certificates of American citizenship and introductory letters or citations of China. So far as the authorities are able, they grant the application. A number of electrical experts throughout the country have informed the State Department of their intention to go to China, and give the aid of a "volley" of charges to get in its work amongst a Celestial. It is also thought that railroad men will go to China now as it is only about 80 miles in length. There is good reason to believe that China will take immediate steps to connect her ports with Peking, for she has realized during the late war that her inability to transport troops quickly was one of the leading causes of her defeat. Greater or more mischievous work has never been published—again in an American (centred) *drift*. The last state of the youth and beauty of the States that rush to China will be worse than the first, however that may be. Leave progressive America to come to antiquated out-of-date China! What next, we wonder.

CONSUL General Jernigan at Shanghai seems to be a shrewd and intelligent official. He has sent a note of warning to the State Department on the extension of the cotton and other industries in China, which he traces directly to the advantage enjoyed by the Chinese in the use of cheap silver. But Mr. Cleveland and his Secretaries are not, according to the *Price Current*, likely to pay much attention to warnings, but the American people are keenly alive to their importance and will demand the abandonment by the United States of a monetary policy which precludes all idea of the States winning in a competitive contest with silver-using countries.

On the 24th March last year Lord Rosebery stated in the House of Commons:—
"As soon as the Anglo-Siam Convention has been ratified by the Siam Government, we are assured that the place of Chantaboon, which was occupied as a guarantee for the execution of those provisions, will be executed by the French Government. There is no provision of which I am aware in that Convention which remains unexecuted except the trial of the alleged offenders. That trial is now in progress, and I do not think that, when it is decided, the French Government will fulfil its engagements."

Comment in view of recent events and the fact that the French still hold Chantaboon, would be superfluous. But it is just as well to bear his lordship's statements in mind for there's no knowing, of course, what a day may bring forth or how we may be tried before the word questions connected with French aggression in Siam are settled once and for ever.

MACAO NEWS.

THE END OF THE PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MACAO, July 17th.

I am glad to be able to state definitely that the plague has been successfully wiped out. Up to the time of writing this no cases have today been reported, and during the last fortnight it may be said that the plague has practically disappeared. Indeed hardly mention that great credit is due to the Governor and the local Sanitary Board for the prompt and energetic measures adopted to disinfect the city, thereby checking the course of this terrible fatal disease whose disastrous effects the inhabitants of your colony and of this settlement will never forget. The preventive measures adopted by the Government instead of being set at naught were invariably followed here to a letter; the people *en masse* co-operating with the Government in the endeavour to defeat the insidious foe. The house-to-house visitation, the inspection and removal of those who were attacked, and the burial of the victims who succumbed to this awful disease, were carried out in a manner deserving the great praise of those who, a duty it was to attend to these matters. The fire engines under the charge of able management of Constable Fernandez for more than two months flushed the drains, and thousands of tons of salt water were thus continually run through and cleaning the small drains and leading sewers. From the time he commenced operations until the epidemic was practically at an end the Count never ceased flushing the drains, and I hear that he will keep his men at this useful labour until the cold weather sets in.

Of course the Colony has lost tens of thousands of dollars over this visitation of plague, and it will be a long time before all the Chinese refugees return, on their stores and homes, and the business of the ports reverts to the old channels and assumes its old importance.

Will send you complete mortality statistics next week.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR FRANCE DIPLOMACY.

The energetic policy of France is having good effect where the hope-less inactivity of the British and American representatives produces only dead sea for their unfortunate nationals in China. From its Hongkong correspondent the *China Gazette* now reports that H.E. Tan, the Governor, who is also acting Viceroy at Wuchang, has issued a proclamation in the Berthemy Convention, as recently required by the French Minister. Whether the presence of the French war-vessels in the Yangtze has had anything to do with it, we do not know; but anyhow the people are told at least that Missions of all nationalities are allowed to purchase property in the interior for mission purposes, without having first to obtain the permission of the authorities; and this act, acted up to, will immensely benefit the mission cause. It will also make it difficult for the missionaries to drop on the poor natives and punish them so savagely for selling to foreigners, as has been their practice to so many as recently. Still we must look to the Convention would cover the so-called crime of the poor men in the interior in acquiring the Kiating property, seeing the Convention was ratified and sent down to the provinces before that transaction. But apparently nothing can save these men. The reply of the officials to the demand of the British Minister that they should be set at liberty, was that they intended to take off their heads; whereupon the *French* was ordered by wire, from Peking, to go down to Kiating; but the officials, absurdly, apparently, that there was no danger of any action being taken, remained as defiant as ever. One French official inclined to agree with Mr. Collier of Ichang that it would be much better to have the "toy gunboats" away in the sense of their being only for ornament and not for use—removed altogether, and let things take their course, than allow the mandarins to flout the British flag in this way. Who is responsible? Is the British Admiral bound down by the same idiotic orders as destroyed the Northern fleet, and drove the ill-fated *Tung* suicide, namely "Run no risks?" If so, England will have no cause to be proud of the result any more than has China.

THE BERTHEMY CONVENTION.

As it is possible the Berthemy Convention will be the subject of discussion in the near future, and as the official text of that important document has never been published, we lay it, as published in *China Gazette*, before our readers in the form signed by Prince Ku, Prince and the Ministers of the Tsung-Yamen:—

嗣入屋文產天必教天例之者官
後內其契人主專人主所費毋請
法地契人姓登列之定多爾示
國置據某名公傳名照各實先准
傳買內某資產教立納實無報辦
教田爲此爲士契中契契明
士地明係本據及之國稅賣地
如房立賣處不奉後律契方

From this time forward whenever the missionaries purchase lands or houses in any part of the interior (of China) the title deeds of such lands and houses need only bear the names of the owners of the lands and houses. The title deeds need only specify that the above lands and houses have already been acquired by the Roman Catholic community and it is not necessary to write the names of the French missionaries; after the signature affixed to the

title deeds, the Roman Catholic clergy must pay the Government taxes in the same manner as the native owners, according to the regulations prescribed by the Chinese Imperial Law. When the lands and houses are disposed of to the Roman Catholic Church the owners of such lands and houses are not required to wait the orders or permission of the native officials.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE ACCIDENT AT BANK BUILDINGS.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date dealing with an accident to one of the cervices in my employ.

You say:—"When working under, or supposed to be under, European supervision, proper appliances ought to be provided." &c.

It may interest you to learn that every possible appliance is provided for the use of these coolies, and that the work in question, being of a perfectly simple nature, was either under, nor supposed to be under direct European supervision.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager,
C. & T. Telephone Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1895.

[We have much pleasure in publishing Mr. Harrison's letter. We understand from it that the Telephone Company provide their employees with all necessary appliances to enable them to do their work safely and well. We understand further that the sufferer by yesterday's accident, having a very simple and easy job to do, was left to do it without any supervision and that if he did not take a ladder of proper length and approach his work from the right direction he has only himself to blame. Quite so; but knowing how careless Chinese are, would it not be as well to see, before they go out, that they take with them proper appliances. It is useless to have them at all if their use in the proper time and place is not enforced.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

ANOTHER CHINESE MANIFESTO.

"REFORMATION FROM WITHIN IN PREFERENCE TO REGENERATION FROM WITHOUT."

In forwarding the following interesting information to our Shanghai morning contemporary a few days ago a correspondent is reported to have stated "the document shows there is some dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs. Whether the proposed organisation will secure the end desired your readers will be able to form an opinion for themselves." and continues "a few days ago a Chinese gentleman gave me a printed paper (a manifesto) containing proposals and rules for a new society to be known as

THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

The proposals indicate that China does not need regeneration, they state or imply that every good can be obtained if

CHINA IS ONLY REFORMED.

So the new Church aims at reformation from within in preference to regeneration from without. An ancient and venerable Church in the West expresses its creed in

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.

the Church of China is at present content to voice its faith in a constitution containing twenty-three articles.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SOCIETY is to defend the holy religion of China to that it may not be desecrated and destroyed by heretics; also to protect the Chinese race that it be not oppressed by either foreign races; to unite all good men in the empire and destroy secret and illegal societies.

China began to decay when Buddhism and Taoism flourished. The work to be done is first to ascertain why China is poor and weak, while Western nations are rich and strong. Methods of government, use of machinery, and such subjects require close investigation. Then the comparative wealth of the different provinces of China should be studied; all who join should take up some branch of study. Shanghai is to be the seat of the central society with President and other officers to whom suggestions and hints may be sent, and they will publish all useful knowledge.

For several years many good and wise men have been studying on this problem but no union or channel of communication has existed, so their good work has been practically lost; besides, little-minded people have sought merely personal gain under the profession of seeking the good of their country.

SUBJECTS TO BE AVOIDED.

Mr. James F. O'Brien, M.P. for South Mayo, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons with the view of contesting the vacancy for Cork City caused by the resignation of Mr. William O'Brien, who was recently adjudged bankrupt.

The *Redoubtable*, one of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, has gone aground at Cape Sepet.

The *Redoubtable* has been refloated. She sustained but slight damage.

Mr. Young, of the firm of Tanqueray, Young, and Co., accountants, is making an exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of the City of Melbourne Bank, and will shortly submit a new scheme of re-arrangement, involving the conversion of a considerable portion of the deposits into debenture stock.

At an inquest yesterday on the body of Richard Bale, quartermaster of the mail steamer *Roma*, which was found floating in the water near the steamer, an open verdict was returned.

News from Tonga states wreckage from the missing schooner *Rala* has been picked up, confirming the worst fears regarding the fate of that vessel. It is believed that she had nearly 60 natives on board.

Three non-commissioned officers and 10 hussars belonging to the Austrian army have been shot at Pirmyal, in Galicia, for having been concerned in the murder of an Austrian military sergeant. Eleven other persons who were also implicated in the crime were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Dr. W. G. Grace was banqueted at Clifton last night. In responding to the toast of his health, he referred to the intense excitement which prevailed in England as the result of the cricket matches played by Stoddart's team during the Australian tour. He considered it a great achievement for the Eleven to win three test matches in a country where the hospitality extended to the team was all against good cricket.

The Prince of Wales opened the International Railway Congress to-day. Mr. Playford, Sir James Garfield, and Mr. F. W. de la Roche, the convention concluded between China and France hands over to France the whole territory which was to compose the proposed buffer state between British Burma and the possessions recently acquired by France in Siam.

Mr. Josiah McCarthy, in a bill support the Liberal party, whose programme places Irish autonomy in the forefront. He appeals to Irishmen throughout the world, and is confident of the result.

Admiral De Gema in trying to revive the revolt lost 150 men. He was compelled to retire, and committed suicide.

Four friends have donated to the Irish National Party £100 towards an election fund.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Rosebery charged Lord Salisbury with having shown unexampled disrespect to the House in declining to state the policy of the new Government. He also asked Lord Salisbury why, immediately after the defeat of the Government, he had not his secretary to Mr. Campbell Bannerman, whom he met in the street, and demanded his seals of office before they had been surrendered to the Queen. Lord Salisbury in reply said that it was a matter of urgency that the offices should be filled, and he merely made a friendly request for which there were many precedents. He never intended any insult.

The Tory Association's programme includes the Referendum, an Imperial foreign policy, poor-law reform, old age pensions, employers' liability, the extension of small holdings, Irish Local Government, and the exclusion of pauper aliens.

JAPANESE DEFTNESS.

Major Charles E. Pearce of St. Louis, U. S. A., returned to America only a little more than a year ago having made close inspection of the labour question in India, China and Japan. On arriving at San Francisco he was invited by the Chamber of Commerce to read an article on his observations while abroad, and the meeting was largely attended not only by merchants but by many of the large employers of labour. In speaking of Japan, Major Pearce said:

"The Japanese are on steam-engines get from 20 to 30 sows a day, that is being three-fifths of an American cent.

The speaker said that a watch which cannot be bought for less than \$25 in New York is sold for about \$15 in Japan. It is made by girls who earn less than 1 cent a day. They do work for which operatives in this country get \$3 a day. "Where are the watchmakers in the United States in the face of this competition?" he asked.

"Concerning our national egoism, which he thought a characteristic of America, he remarked: "If we hug it to our hearts we will be left in the race when it will be too late to recover ourselves. With industrial conditions in the Orient as I have seen them the grind is going to come on our intelligent working people, and they will little understand or appreciate the fact to-day. You can scarcely mention a product which I cannot import from Japan and undersell you."

This industrial revolution is not ephemeral. For twenty years the Japanese have been preparing for it. There is scarcely a polytechnic or technical school in the United States which has not had Japanese scholars.

They have sought information and training everywhere. There is no more enterprising or skillful people than these Japanese, and they are bound to become a great factor in the politics of the globe. They are splendid soldiers and sailors. I would as soon command a regiment of Japanese as of any people I know. They have fire, pluck, endurance, patriotism and a physical power which is wonderful. Besides, the Japanese are homogeneous.

"They make Corliss engines, harvesters and many kinds of agricultural implements. They can imitate anything, no matter how complex the machinery. I may add that they are adapting themselves to western social forms."

"It was amusing at the wonderful skill of the Japanese women in the cotton-spinning factories. They have the most beautifully modelled hands to the world and they work for a mere pittance. Japanese match factories have driven England out of the Oriental match market. Ordinary matches the Japanese sell for three-fourths of a cent the dozen boxes. They make other matches equally cheap. Here is a tooth-brush made in a Japanese factory. The like of it cannot be made in the United States and sold for less than 5¢. It is made in Japan and sold in New York for less than 1 cent. The same rule applies to other brushes. Most of the products of the factory from which this came are exported to New York."

"They are making in Japan cutlery which is preferred by surgeons and others to the cutlery made in this country and in England. Within twenty years Japan will be the leader of the Orient and one of the strongest nations in the world. It is essentially a maritime nation. The Japanese and Chinese are gathering ships to man

ships on American waters, on the Pacific and Atlantic."

Major Pearce said that the United States must have an outlet for its products and that every American should bend his energies to complete the Nicaragua canal, which will afford that outlet. He was surprised that Southern Congressmen opposed the canal subsidy bill, as, if the canal was completed, he said, the South would have no difficulty in supplying Japan and India with cotton.

He had stopped at Honolulu and he spoke of the islands. "With a destiny linked to our own they must belong to this country," he said, and applause came. "With the Hawaiian Islands joined to the United States and the Nicaragua canal completed the Oriental trade will belong to this country for all time to come."—Yokohama Box of Currents.

WOOSUNG BAR.

It will be a matter of satisfaction to the British shipping community of Shanghai and the Far East generally to learn that the Japanese interest in the Woosung Bar, which has been neglected and treated with official apathy by the Japanese representatives in Peking and elsewhere, the new Japanese Minister is moving actively in the matter of the Woosung Bar. The *China Gazette* understands that the reason that this point was abandoned in the original Treaty of Peace between Japan and China was not that the Japanese unwisely lost sight of it, or were oblivious to the enormous interests involved by the retention or removal of "the heavenly barrier." The foreign diplomats have for years been kicking the Tangle Yamen with the question in play for a long time, and with about as much success as that with which they have approached that august body of obstructionists on a hundred other points. It appears that the Japanese Government has decided to waive the discussions at Shimorokki, not because he was willing to forego it, but because after consideration it was decided that the matter was really one which more fittingly belonged to the extra Commercial Convention to be subsequently arranged. But Mr. Hayashi has received instructions which ought to lead to the conclusion of a definite understanding with the Chinese Government upon the clearing of the water approaches to Shanghai and the improvement of the upper reaches of the Yangtze, as far as the recently opened Treaty ports, by the placing of lights and buoys to mark the navigable channels. The Japanese are as much interested in the question of the removal of the Bar and the improvement of the upper portion of the Yangtze as are foreigners, and judging by the thoroughness with which they have handled China in other matters, we have great hopes that they will succeed where the played-out diplomacy of Europe has failed. It will be a pretty comment upon the policy of the older Powers with reference to the treaty of Young Japan, if it is left to Mr. Hayashi to carry through what three generations of British, American, and other Ministers in Peking have failed to accomplish. And Mr. Hayashi is more likely to succeed than any of his older and less energetic colleagues.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Tacoma (Tacoma) 19th inst.
American (Peru) 19th inst.
Indian (Lightning) 22nd inst.
American (Coptic) 22nd inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 5th prox.
American (City of Rio de Janeiro) 10th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of China* left Vancouver for this port on the 15th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Aden* left Bombay for this port on the 15th inst.

The silk steamer *Strathmore*, which arrived at Tacoma on the 8th inst., reached New York on the 14th.

SHIPPING RETURNS.
From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.
Canton, steamer from Canton.
Sailon, steamer from Saiton.
Swatow, steamer from Swatow.
Canton, steamer from Canton.
Canton, steamer from Canton.
Hobow, steamer from Hobow.
Newchwang, steamer from Newchwang.
Rafang, steamer from Rafang.
Sydney, steamer from Sydney.

Aggregating 15,036 tons register.

DEPARTURES.
Victoria, steamer for Amoy.
Peking, steamer for Peking.
Tientsin, steamer for Tientsin.
Lifoo, steamer for Lifoo.
Brat, steamer for Brat.
Strathmore, steamer for Strathmore.
Loo Sok, steamer for Loo Sok.
Glasgow, steamer for Glasgow.

Aggregating 15,394 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Arrive to Kowloon Dock.

ARRIVALS.
Killy, steamer from Killy.
Brimar, steamer from Brimar.
Lungshing, steamer from Lungshing.
Hongkong, steamer from Hongkong.
Pictoria, steamer from Pictoria.
Fidalo, steamer from Fidalo.

Aggregating 15,394 tons register.

THE "VIXAXO" AFFAIR.
The N. C. Daily News reports on 12th inst. that the ship of the Indo-China S. N. Co. on Messrs. Tule & Co. in consequence of the detention, etc., of the *Vixaxo*, owing to contraband of war being found on her, which was gracefully and with perfect consideration submitted by the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to the arbitration of the Consul-General for Germany, Dr. Siebel, has been allowed in full in the award just rendered. Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson appeared for the *Vixaxo* and Mr. D. Hammond for the defendant firm.

THE FIRST TEA SHIPMENT OF THE SEASON.
The "Mutual" liner *Pingyang*, with Hankow tea, arrived at London from China on the 10th inst. and there completed the voyage in 35 days 14 hours. Comparing the performance with those of the *Myone* in '91, '92 and '93 we find that the latter did better time than the former on two occasions only, as the following shows:—
Pingyang—Left Woosung, 3rd June, 10 p.m.; arrived home, 9th July, noon. Time on passage, 35 days 14 hours.
Myone—1891—Left Woosung, 28th May, 6.25 p.m.; arrived home, 3rd July, 9.45 p.m.; time, 35 days 9 hours 25 mins.

On the 12th inst. preparations were being made at Shanghai to raise the steamer *Birkhall* sunk at Woosung on the 11th, the operations having been placed in the hands of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Limited, and as there are no serious obstacles to be overcome, it was expected that the steamer will soon be afloat again. In addition to the Chinese man-of-war, the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khadra* sent assistance to the sinking vessel and some of the crew were taken on board the *Khadra*. On the 12th morning Captain Cameron of the *Birkhall* went down to Woosung and collected his men and brought them up to Shanghai, but as the *Sailors' Home* could not accommodate them all, Mr. Eastleigh had to provide for some of the men elsewhere. The pilot on board the *Wantai* at the time of the collision was not a foreigner. He was the native employed by the Nanyang squadron to pilot their vessels in and out. When he saw that a collision was inevitable, he tried to jump over board and drown himself and is now under arrest on board the *Wantai*. Captain Yang, of this vessel, has only recently joined her. He was one of the American students educated at Yale University, and at the battle of the Min in 1884 he was killed on board one of the vessels of the French. When the captain of the Nanyang squadron signed during the recent war, owing to having been removed that their ships were to proceed north to fight the Japanese, Captain Yang volunteered and was appointed to the command of the *Wantai*. The *Birkhall*, according to *Lloyd's Register*, is an iron vessel of 1,447 tons gross and 937 net. She was built at Aberdeen in 1878 and has five bulkheads. Her dimensions are:—Length 250 ft., beam 31 ft., depth 17 ft. 5 in. Her engines are 150 h.p. nominal. At present she lies some 300 feet off the Prince's Jetty in five fathoms.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.
HONGKONG, July 17th.

Mr. G. H. Potts reports as follows:—The share market continues dull and neglected and the week has passed without anything specially worthy of note in regard to the fluctuations of stocks, that have changed hands with the exception of Hongkong Banks which have suffered a slight reaction owing to the disappointment of some shareholders who, it seems, had, for some reason, formed expectations of a higher dividend. The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank propose to pay a dividend for the Half Year of 25 shillings per share (at 1/2) 5/8 place \$500,000 to credit of Reserve Fund and carry \$350,000 forward. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company has declared an interim dividend of 24 per cent for the Half Year, payable on 22nd inst. The General Manager of the Hongkong Ice Coy. Ltd. has declared an interim dividend for the Half Year of 8 per cent, payable on the 27th July. The Hongkong Cable and Marine Steamship Coy. Ltd. has advertised its Half Yearly meeting for the 3rd August.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been offering during the week and are obtainable at \$50. Yangtze have been placed at \$55 and Straits have been sold at \$54 and \$50. FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong Fire have had a further rise and sales have been effected at rates between \$30 and \$25, the market closing steady at the latter quotation. China Fire remains neglected at \$35.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China are required for at \$45 but there are none obtainable under \$47. The Company has paid a dividend of 8 per cent for the year. Hongkong and Macao Steamships have been placed at \$35. Douglas Steamships have been placed at \$40 and \$30 and more are wanted at the rate.

PEYING.—There is no business to report in Stocks under this heading.

MIXING.—Panama have improved and sales have been effected at \$40 and \$5. The Preference shares have also been placed at \$1.30 and \$1.40, closing firm at the latter rate. Charbonnages are in demand at \$10.75 but there are no shares obtainable under \$10. New Baltimore are wanted at \$3.50. Tobacco have been charged hands at \$3.50. Drugs have been sold at \$4.10 and \$4.25 and are on offer at the latter quotation. A telegram received from the Mins states that the second crushing is finished and that 2400 tons of ore crushed yielded 1500 ounces of smelted gold.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at 104 per cent. premium and Kowloon Wharf shares have changed hands at \$41.

LAND, ESTATE & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investment shares have been sold at \$55 and \$50 but there are now none offering under the latter rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hongkong Ropes are in demand and shares have been placed at \$121. A. S. Watsons have again changed hands at \$51. Hongkong Electric have ruled very firm and the market closes with buyers at \$4.75. Toss have been placed at \$24.

1895—Left Woosung, 30th May, 0.15 p.m.; arrived home, 6th July, 8.15 a.m. Time, 35 days 10 hours.

1893—Left Woosung, 20th May, 11 p.m.; arrived home, 3rd July. Time, 35 days.

THE "BIRKHAL" DISASTER.

On the 12th inst. preparations were being made at Shanghai to raise the steamer *Birkhall* sunk at Woosung on the 11th, the operations having been placed in the hands of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Limited, and as there are no serious obstacles to be overcome, it was expected that the steamer will soon be afloat again. In addition to the Chinese man-of-war, the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khadra* sent assistance to the sinking vessel and some of the crew were taken on board the *Khadra*. On the 12th morning Captain Cameron of the *Birkhall* went down to Woosung and collected his men and brought them up to Shanghai, but as the *Sailors' Home* could not accommodate them all, Mr. Eastleigh had to provide for some of the men elsewhere. The pilot on board the *Wantai* at the time of the collision was not a foreigner. He was the native employed by the Nanyang squadron to pilot their vessels in and out. When he saw that a collision was inevitable, he tried to jump over board and drown himself and is now under arrest on board the *Wantai*. Captain Yang, of this vessel, has only recently joined her. He was one of the American students educated at Yale University, and at the battle of the Min in 1884 he was killed on board one of the vessels of the French. When the captain of the Nanyang squadron signed during the recent war, owing to having been removed that their ships were to proceed north to fight the Japanese, Captain Yang volunteered and was appointed to the command of the *Wantai*. The *Birkhall*, according to *Lloyd's Register*, is an iron vessel of 1,447 tons gross and 937 net. She was built at Aberdeen in 1878 and has five bulkheads. Her dimensions are:—Length 250 ft., beam 31 ft., depth 17 ft. 5 in. Her engines are 150 h.p. nominal. At present she lies some 300 feet off the Prince's Jetty in five fathoms.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

SHANGHAI, July 12th.

The *Pingyang* with the first Hankow tea arrived in London on Tuesday morning. So far it is known as to the business passing, in fact, the only sales made public are of the Keemun class. The profit ostensibly is nearly 2d. per pound, but the ship carried 60,000 c-hests and not 1,000 c-hests as has been said.

The enormous export to Russia direct precludes the hope of any material assistance from any export demand; and the London market will have to "settle down" considerably before any such demand can be expected.

W. (Shanghai *Mercury*) appears, as usual, our Hankow Report and the list of shippers, which alone of Shanghai papers we have been in a position to publish regularly.

HANKOW, July 8th.

The settlements for the week amount to 30,000 c-hests, prices ranging for Nanchow and Kiating wharf, 20 to 25, Keemun \$14.5 to \$15. Oomam \$14. to \$15. Oopack \$14. to \$15. The black tea type standard could not be matched under a cost of 64d. per lb., and only to a small extent at that.

Information has been received from Russians residing in the Yangtze district reporting a threatened famine; vegetation almost ruined owing to the excessive heat and no rain, the rice crop a failure and the tea plants much injured.

Total settlements amount to 78,047 c-hests of first crop; and 131,037 c-hests of second crop; Stock 55,081 c-hests of all descriptions. Freight are unchanged.

THE VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

The following regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under section 4 of Ordinance 13 of 1895 are published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

1.—All vehicles used for hire or for the conveyance of passengers shall be licensed under section 2 of Ordinance 13 of 1895 shall be duly licensed as herein directed.

2.—The Captain Superintendent of Police may, on application being made in Form A hereto annexed, and on receipt of a fee of \$200, issue such license.

3.—Each license shall state the description of the vehicle, owner's name and place of abode and nature of its use, whether for trade or otherwise.

4.—Change of ownership or abode must be notified to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who will endorse the license, and note such endorsement in the Register of Licensed Private Vehicles.

5.—Private vehicles for which a license has been granted, used for trade, shall carry on both sides, legibly painted, the number of its license 2 inches in height and not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness of line, and no other number. Such number shall not be concealed and shall be of such colour as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct.

6.—Licensed private vehicles used for heavy shall carry legibly painted on wood the number of its license, 2 inches in height and not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness of line, securely fastened to the rear or only axle, number facing to the back, and no other number. Such number shall not be concealed and shall be of such colour as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct.

7.—Each license shall be valid for one year only from the 1st July.

sequence of the accident to the *Talsang* in Hongkong harbour, by which an estimated loss of \$10,000 has been incurred, the quotation weakened to 11s 38, at which figure business has been done; shares are still offering.

Ticks.—Bonds have been wanted, but there are no shares in the market for sale except at an advance. Farnhams have changed hands at 11s 150.

CARGO BOATS.—Shanghai have been done at 11s 155, but in Co-operation, though shares are wanted, there has been no business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The *Shanghai Gas Co.* advertise their customary half-yearly 6 per cent. dividend, payable 11th inst. The *Hotel de Colonies* has now decided to exist as a Company, as it was decided at an extraordinary general meeting that the offer made to purchase the business and assets a par should be accepted. The prospectus of the first *Shanghai & Woosung Co.*, under the management of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., has been advertised; the share list closes 20th inst.

In other stock business has been done in *Perak Sugar* at 11s 28, in *Hall & Holt* at \$50, and *Land Investment* at 11s 38. In *Tobacco*, *Zankels* have been in consequence of the directors having decided to purchase the necessary machinery for working oil, at once, and business has been done at 11s 140, 11s 150 and 11s 152 cash; for delivery 31st July, 11s 150 has been paid and to-day 11s 155 is offered for same date. *Sumatras* are wanted at quotation for cash, and for 30th Sept., 11s 610 has been paid. *Horis Basars* have been sold at 11s 48. From Hongkong, *China Sugar* have been brought at \$105.

LOANS.—*Municipal* 1895 debentures, bearing 5 per cent., have been sold at 11s 94, and in *Land Investment* 6 per cent. debentures, business has been done at par.

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Hotels.

Raffles Hotel.

SINGAPORE.

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY NOBILITY AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Including:—
H. R. H. Prince Damrong.
H. R. H. Prince Seva.
His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Dysart.
Lord and Lady Braye.
Lord Darnley.
Lord Cecil.
Lord Villetort.

Major-General Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B.
Sir Francis Bollen, Bart.
Sir John James William Henry Spencer.
Sir Edmund Hill.
Brigadier-General Gossit, C.B.
Baron Hermann.
Baron Wendelstrath.
Baron Busslar.
Sir Somers Vane.
Count S. Tellico.
Count Spec.

The Late Sir Elliott Bovill, Chief Justice, S. S.
The Hon. Lionel Cox, Chief Justice, S. S.
Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E.
Major-General Molyneux.

His Excellency Major-General Vaughan Jones, Commanding the Troops, S. S.
Officers of H. M. Army and Navy.

Intimations.

HOP BITTERS.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, BILIOUSNESS,
NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, FEVER, AND AGUE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS and all KIDNEY DISEASES.

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

NOURISHING, INVIGORATING and REFRESHING.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 65, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE CLUB HOTEL.

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE.

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of meeting either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager,
YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,
TOKYO.

For Sale.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & Co's well known COW BRAND of Finest AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER.

In 1lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Dundell Street.

SPANISH WINES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for the

COMPANIA VINICOLA DEL NORDE DE ESPANA, Bilbao, ARVILLA Y CA., Cadix, and

SANCHEZ MEDINA, Jerez de la Frontera. The Actual Producers of the Finest and Best Wines in the World, are now in a position to supply the Residents of HONGKONG and COAST PORTS, with the *Campana* Article received direct from SPAIN, and hitherto unobtainable in these parts.

The following WINES are now in Stock:—

RIJOJA CLARETE. A pure sound Claret of Excellent Aroma; infinitely superior to Bordeaux Wines, in casks (6 doz. quarts, about), at \$27.50, or bottled at \$6 per doz. quarts.

JEREZ ORO. A Light Dry Sherry of Fine Flavour, at \$7 per doz.

JEREZ "COLON". An Excellent Drier Sherry, absolutely pure at \$15 per doz.

JEREZ TATARABUELO. A Delicious Wine, 30 years in the wood, highly appreciated by Connoisseurs, at \$30 per doz.

JEREZ "NECTAR". A very Old Wine, 1784, full bodied; a splendid tonic, at \$40 per doz.

AMONTILLADO VIEJO. Specially prepared for Invalids and delicate constitutions, at \$30 per doz.

MOSCATEL PURO. A most delicious beverage of guaranteed purity and perfect flavour, at \$15 per doz.

VINO TINTO. Ordinary Red Spanish Wine, received direct from the growers. A sound, healthy wine for everyday use.

In quarter casks (12 doz. bottles) at \$30 per cask.

Lovers of Genuine Unsulphurated Wines have now an opportunity to satisfy their tastes; obtaining their supplies direct from producers and thereby avoid intermediate profits.

The Origin and Absolute Purity of the above Wines are guaranteed.

Sample Bottles will be supplied to consumers.

VILLA, LOPEZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895.

THE FREDERICKSBURG BREWERY CO'S LIGHT PALE ALE.

Unsurpassed in quality and highly recommended by persons of Refined Taste.

Makes a delicious and comforting drink during Summer Months.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA, Sole Agent, No. 2, D'Agulillar Street.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

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JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-

signed.

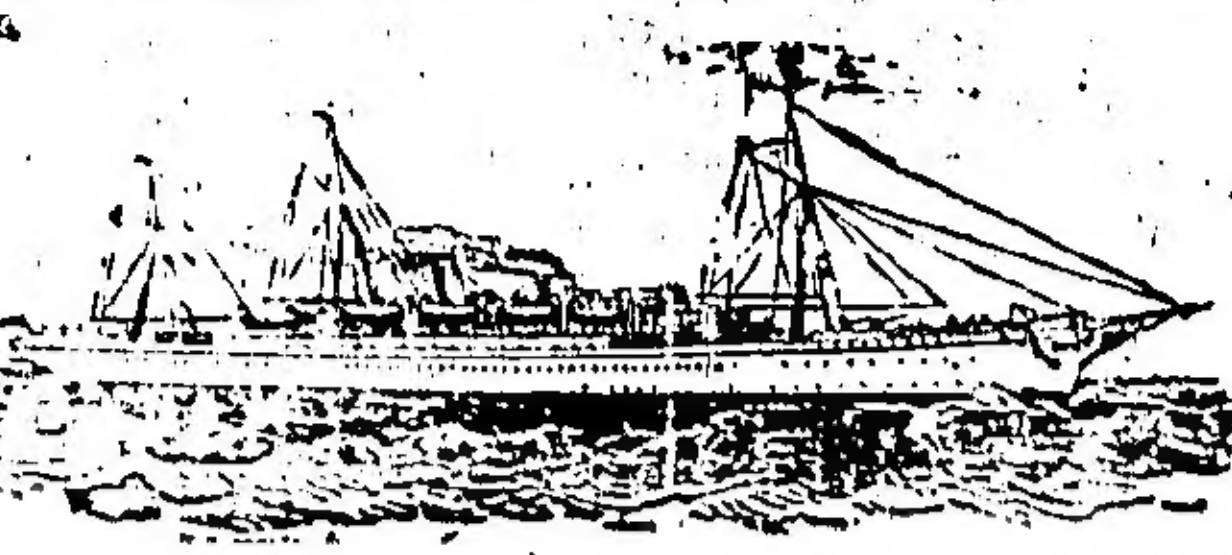
—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.



1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Two Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 24th July.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 14th August.
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 8 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 9 months.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAN STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Bahia (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Saturday, 20th July, at Noon.

Cebu (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Thursday, 8th August, at Noon.

Galle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 27th August, at Noon.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 20th July, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All Passengers should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895.

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOVA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayer Monday 22nd July.

Prinzess Monday 10th Aug.

Sachsen Monday 16th Sept.

Gera Monday 14th Oct.

Prinz Heinrich Monday 11th Nov.

Prinzess Monday 9th Dec.

Sachsen Monday 16th Jan.

Gera Monday 13rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1895, at 3 P.M. the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain Schmolzer, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 20th July. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until NOON on MONDAY, the 22nd July and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on SUNDAY, the 21st July. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$1.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1895.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350. The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma 2,540 Tuesday Aug. 6.

Hankow 3,504 Tuesday Aug. 27.

S.S. Tuesday Sept. 17.

Victoria 3,167 Tuesday Oct. 8.

Tacoma 2,640 Tuesday Oct. 29.

Hankow 3,594 Tuesday Nov. 19.

THE Steamship "TACOMA" Captain sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1895.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895. (Subject to Alteration.)

Chittagong Thursday 15th Aug.

Alou Saturday 10th Sept.

Alou Tuesday 15th Oct.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship "CHITTAGONG" will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on or about the 15th August.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY!



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

FOURTEENTH ISSUE.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND KOREA, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and will be found

THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND MOST RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics, taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1895 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG. The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A CHAPTER ON SPORT gives all statistics up to date regarding the Derby, St. Leger and other great events. Also records the WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, making "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *volume* *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," for 1895 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports for

THREE DOLLARS!!!

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS, may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1895.